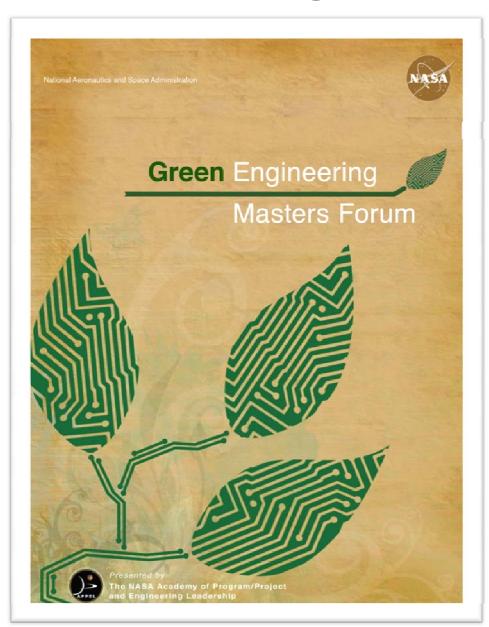
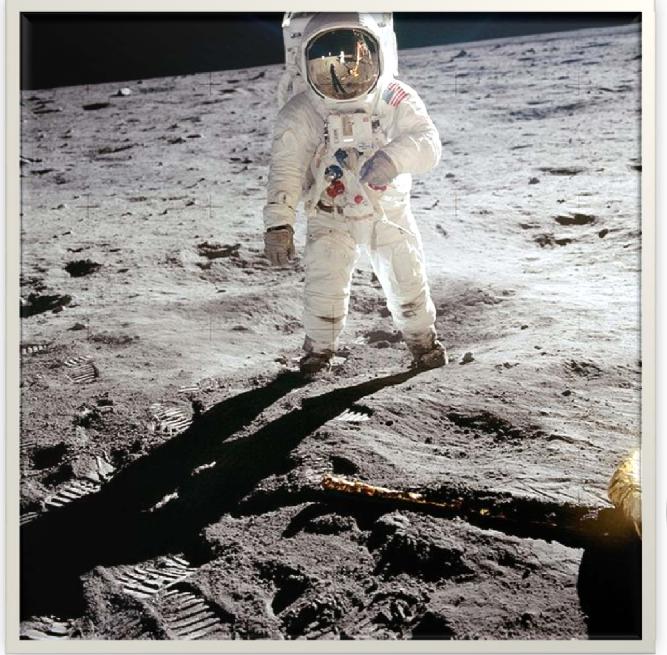
Green Engineering Masters Forum



James Leatherwood
Director Environmental Management
30 Sept 2009

Pollution & Ecological Disaster





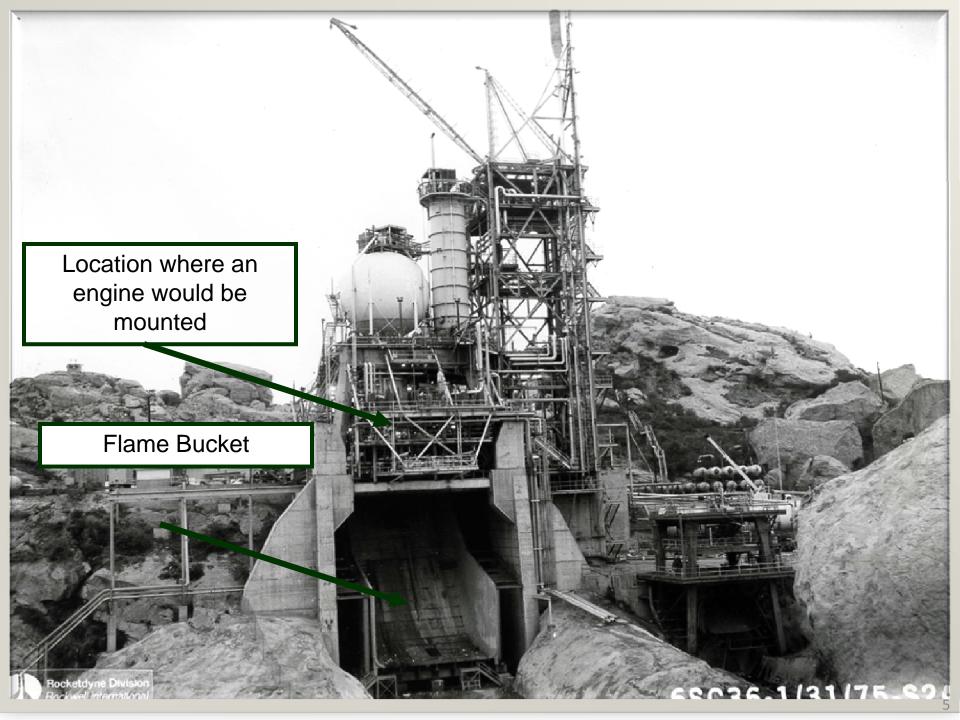
Buzz Aldrin poses on the Moon allowing Neil Armstrong to photograph both of them using the visor's reflection.



Over a Billion Dollars in Environmental Liability









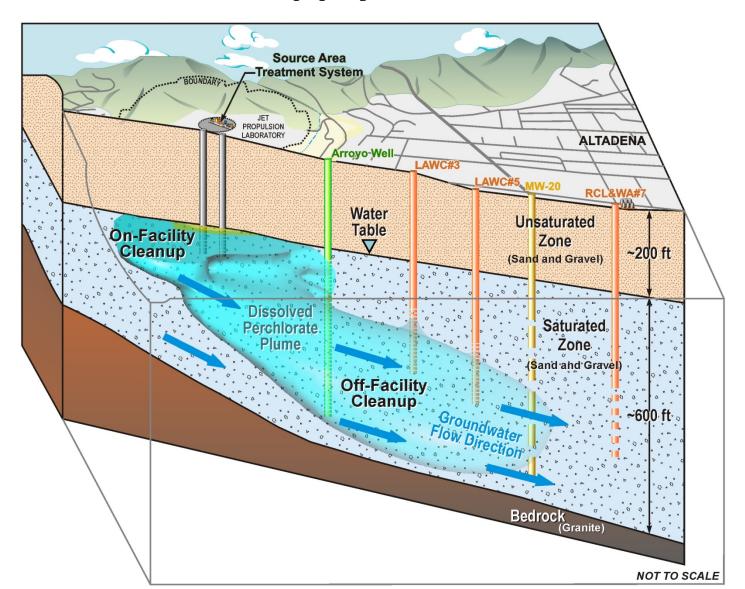
Plum Brook Reactor Facility

Operated 1961 - 1973





JPL Plume Impacts Water Supply Wells



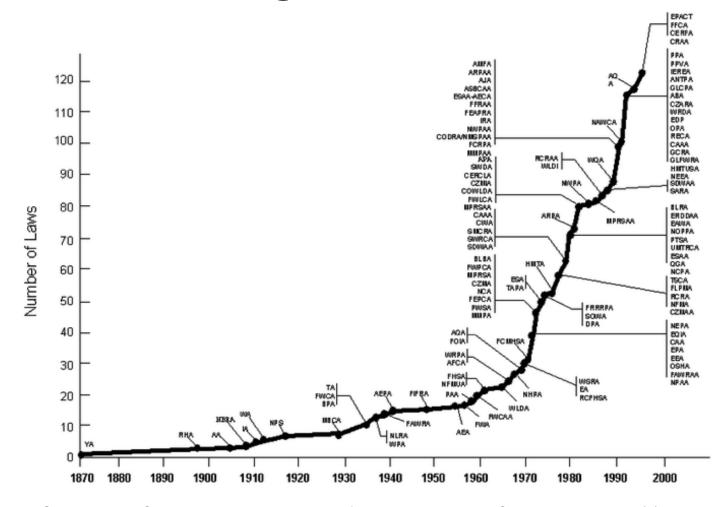


Moon Rise from Apollo 8.

This photograph illustrates the Earth as an isolated ecosystem, floating in space.



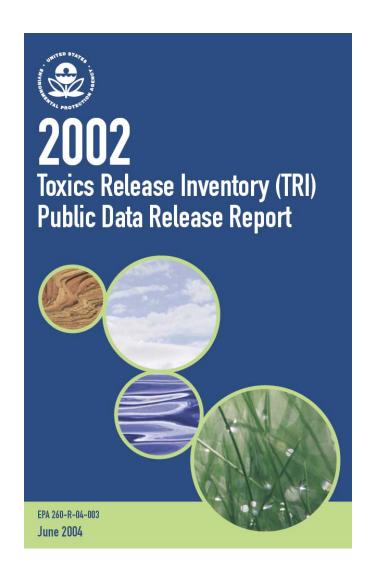
Environment - Regulation Growth



Source: J. A. Cusumano, New Technology for the Environment, Chemtech, 1992, 22(8), 482–489
P. T. Anastas, Meeting the Challenges of Sustainability through Green Chemistry, Journal of Green Chemistry, 2003, 5(2), G29-G34.



Environment - Toxics

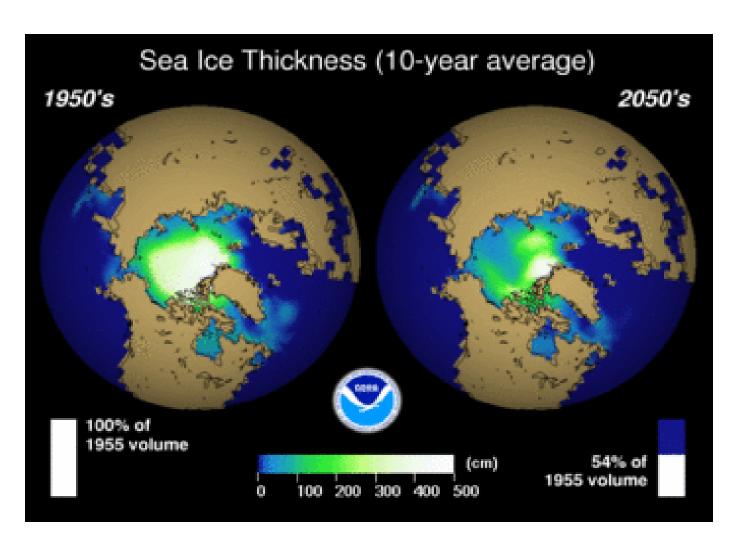


US facilities reported 4.79 billion pounds of toxic chemical releases to air, land, and water in 2002

Persistent bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals accounted for almost half a billion pounds (e.g., lead, mercury, and dioxin)

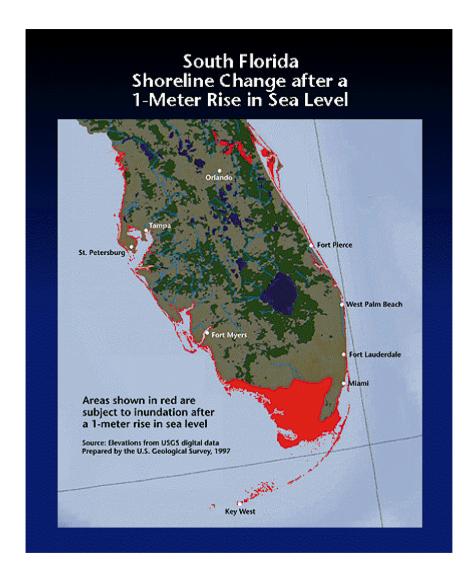
315 federal facilities reported 85.2 million pounds of toxic chemical releases

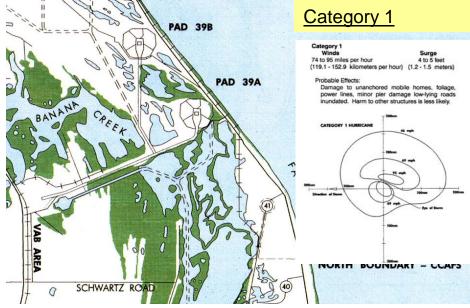
Green House Gas Emissions

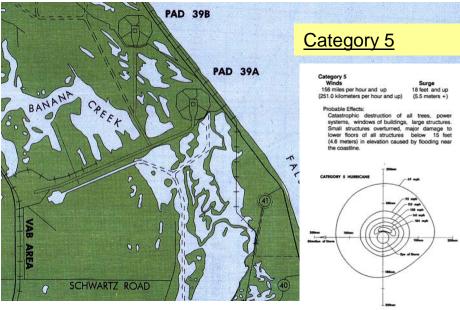




Environment - Climate







From: John P. Holdren (Harvard University) 2003 "Risks from Global Climate Change: What do we know? What should we know?" at Institutional Investors' Summit on Climate Risk United Nations.



NASA-KSC Challenges:







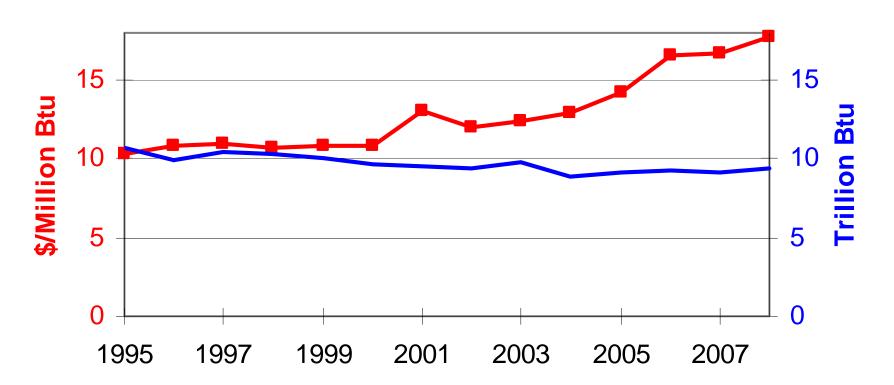
Photographs Courtesy of J. Shaffer (2008)



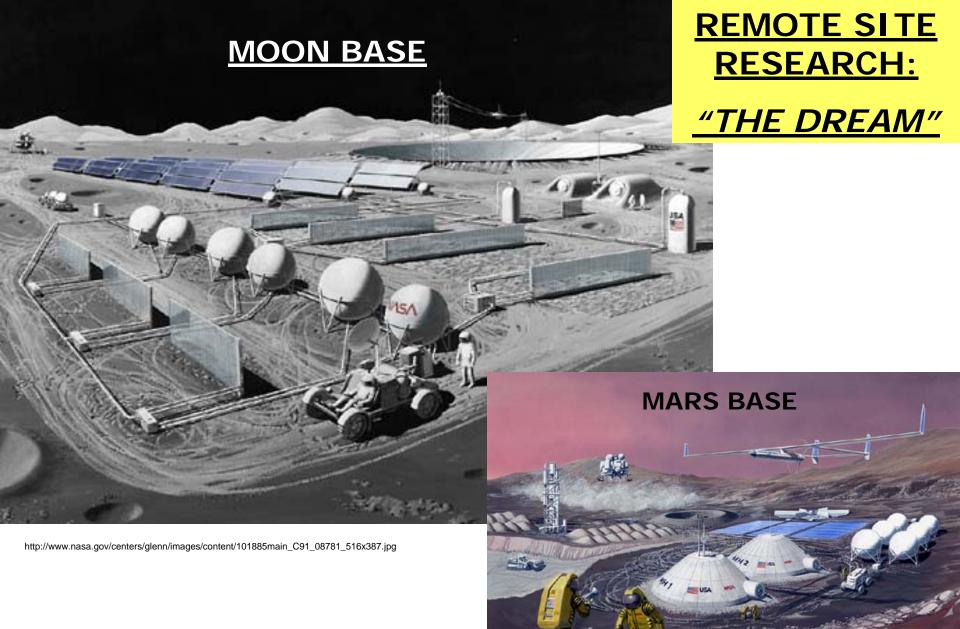
Energy Unit Cost and Consumption Trend

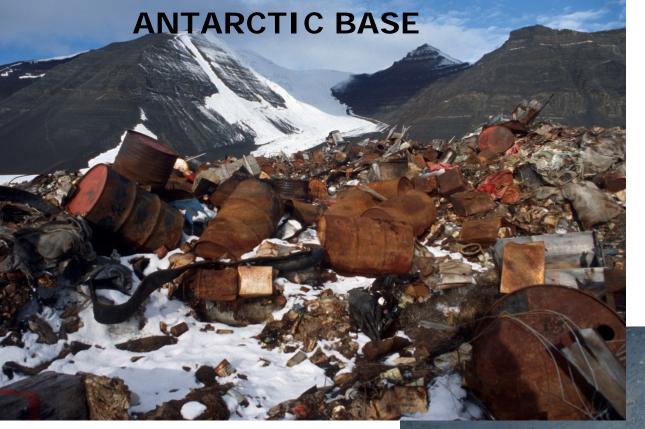
- Rising energy unit costs eroding mission funding
 - \$167M NASA facility energy cost in FY 2008
 - Trend: Buying less yet spending more
 - Since FY 1995, use down 12% and unit costs up 72%











MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

REMOTE SITE
RESEARCH:
"THE REALITY"

ARCTIC BASE

www.cep.aq/default.asp?casid=6896

http://web.archive.org/web/20051125095443/ www.antarctica.ac.uk/About_BAS/Cambridge /Divisions/EID/Environment/fb_before.jpg



LOOK

* TRENDS, CULTURE, DISCOVERIES, IDEAS, PEOPLE

Science

Astronauts waiting for shuttle to pick up trash at messy station

There's no space in the space sta-

So, a few weeks ago, the two astronauts who live there tossed out some useless junk, letting it float away in space.

The throwing-away — during a recent spacewalk — was done cautiously so that the discarded antenna covers and expired pump panel didn't become deadly boomerangs.

Such is life in space, post-Columbia.

With no garbage pickup by shuttles for nearly two years, the international space station is looking more and more like a cluttered attic.

A barrage of hurricanes and their devastating blow to NASA's launch site have delayed the next shuttle flight, by Discovery.

So the stuff will keep piling up

and up.

"It's at the point where we have to figure out a way to handle it. You can't just wish it away," said astronaut Kenneth Bowersox.

"It's essential that when that first shuttle comes up, before they do anything, they start to clear out

"We're in a

constrained situation right now. But it's still a safe situation."

SUZAN VOSS MANAGER OF NASA'S CARGO INTEGRATION OFFICE, ON HOW CLUTTER AFFECTS ASTRONAUTS

the items that we need to deliver back to Earth on the shuttle," astronaut Michael Foale said.

During Foale's six-month station stay, which ended in April, the overcrowding slowed him down and began to affect his work.

"We're in a constrained situation right now," observed Suzan Voss, manager of NASA's cargo integration office. "But it's still a



safe situation."

Columbia's catastrophic plunge from the sky on Feb. 1, 2003, grounded the shuttle fleet

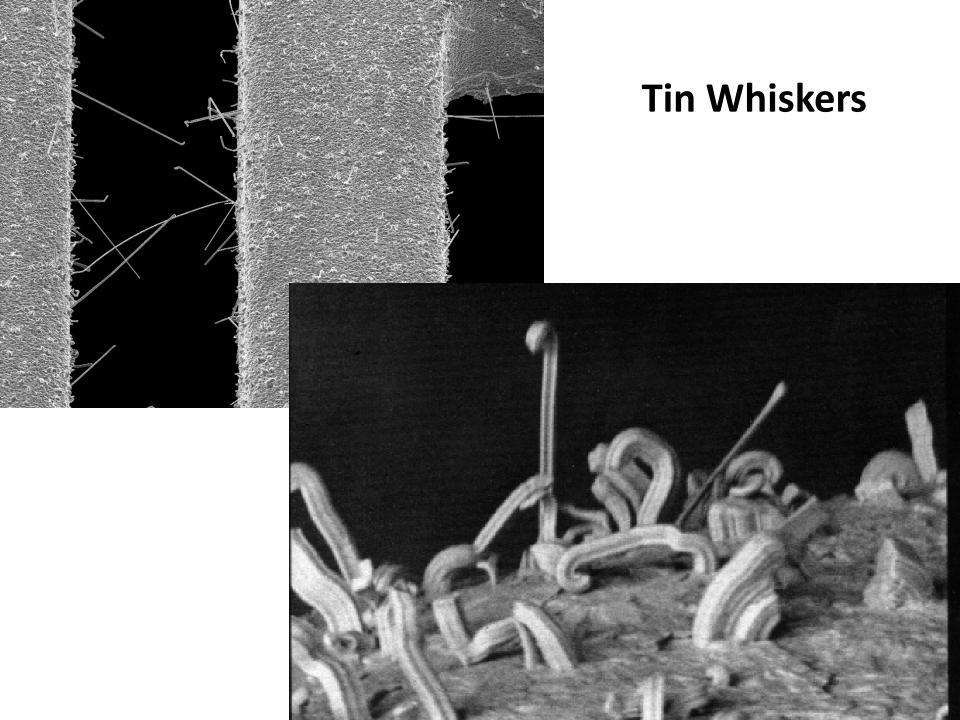
and halted all space station construction.

The Russian Space Agency has been sending manned capsules and supply ships to the station. The cargo carriers have provided backup stores of precious oxygen that have come in handy during the repeated breakdowns of the station's main oxygen generator. Little can be returned to Earth in the capsules besides the astronauts themselves, and the cargo ships are cut loose and incinerated in the atmosphere. So only trash goes into the carriers before undocking — empty food containers, dirty clothes, aluminum toilet cartridges full of solid waste.

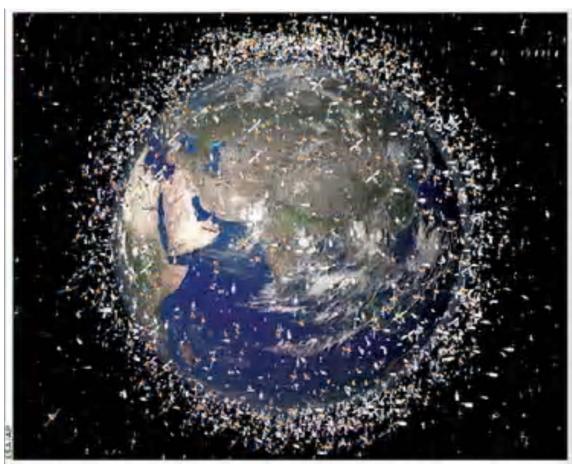
International accords frown on dumping things overboard; the objects could become dangerous pieces of space junk.

MARCIA DUNN (AP)





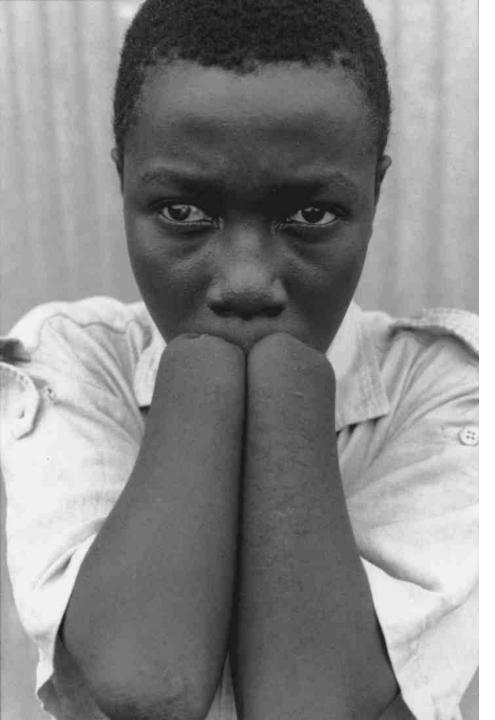
Space Debris: A "Failure" of Sustainable Materials Management



This image from the European Space Agency shows an artist's impression of the debris that orbits Earth. Scientists fear collisions of space junk may increase.



This is the main propellant tank of the second stage of a Delta 2 launch vehicle which landed near Georgetown, TX, on 22 January 1997. This approximately 250 kg tank is primarily a stainless steel structure and survived reentry relatively intact.

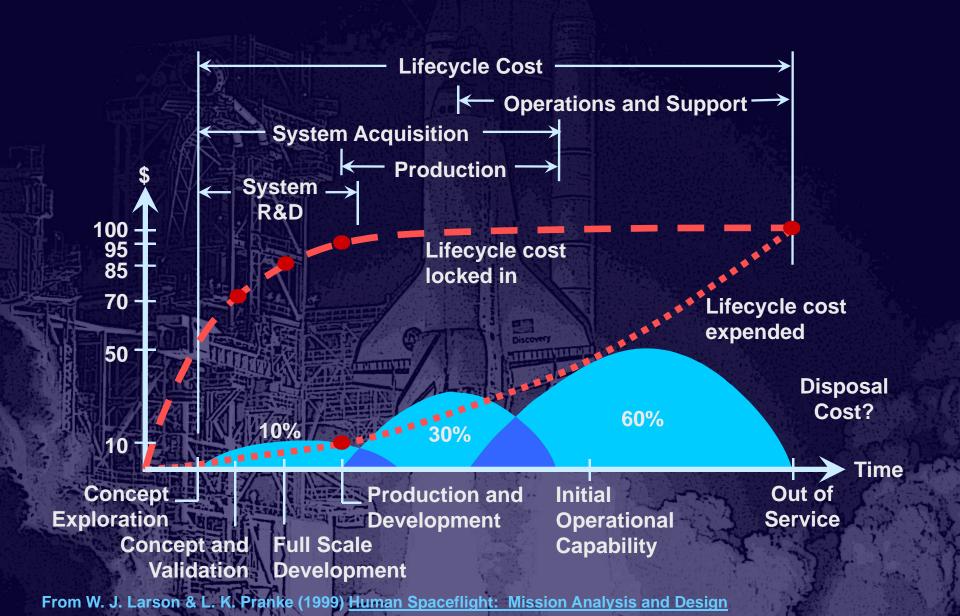


Blood mining in the Congo

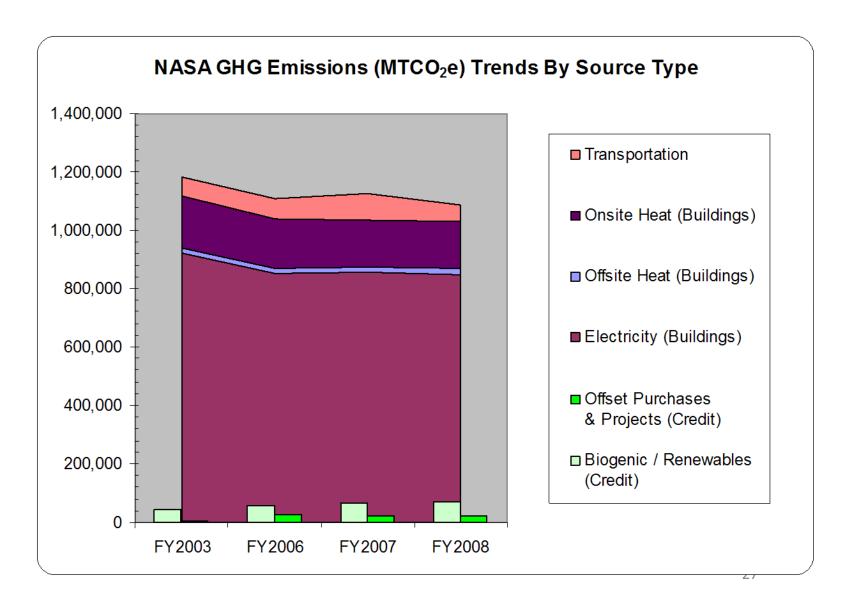
- Humanitarian Crisis
- 1500 people die a day
- Over 5.4 million deaths
- 1.3 million people displaced from their homes

Green Engineering

Impacts of Design Decisions



Green House Gas Analysis Agency Wide



Solar Photovoltaic System, Enhanced Use Lease, KSC

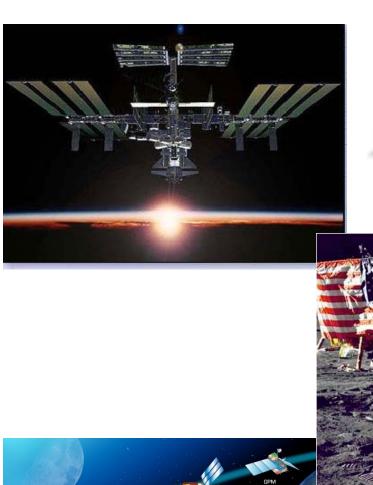




White Sands Test Facility

- Solar Voltaics
- Shade parking lot
- Provide energy to fitness center
- Reinforcement of positive action













"You have to skate to where the puck is going to be, not where it's been." – Wayne Gretzky



Questions?